

98793 to 98888—Continued.

98877. *PSIDIUM* sp. Myrtaceae.

No. 3807. From Kaley, Surinam, March 4, 1932. A wild relative of the guava which bears fruits 1 inch in diameter composed mostly of angular hard seeds. Of possible value in breeding with the ordinary guava.

98878 and 98879. *QUASSIA AMARA* L. Simaroubaceae.

A lofty tree, native to Surinam, which resembles the ash, with large showy red flowers, followed by beautiful and decorative fruits arranged in fives around a fleshy peduncle. The wood of this tree is extremely bitter and was found to be a remedy for certain fevers by a Negro named Quassi.

98878. No. 3661. From the Botanic Garden, Paramaribo, Surinam, March 2, 1932.

98879. No. 3802. Presented by Père Quentin, of Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, March 13, 1932.

98880. *RAVENALA GUYANENSIS* Steud. Musaceae.

No. 3866. From an Indian village near Paramaribo, Surinam, March 3, 1932. There are only two species in the genus, one in Madagascar and the other in Guiana. This species is not so large as the Madagascar one, but it rises to a height of 25 feet making a fanlike head. Its enormous flower spike is 9 feet long and as much as a man can carry. Unlike the Madagascar species, the seed of which has a deep-blue aril, this has an orange aril.

98881. *SAManea SAMAN* (Jacq.) Merr. (*Pithecolobium saman* Benth.). Mimosaceae.

No. 2966. From the Botanic Garden, Georgetown, British Guiana, February 24, 1932. The rain tree of the West Indies. A large spreading tree up to 60 feet high, native to Central America, but widely distributed throughout the Tropics as an ornamental and shade tree. The horizontal branches are extremely long, and between each pair of leaflets there is an extra-floral nectary, which exudes nectar and attracts insects. The dropping of this nectar has given the tree the reputation of producing rain. The dark pods, like carob beans, are filled with sweet pulp and are fed to stock. The wood is not very hard, but the heartwood is a handsome red color and takes a fine polish.

For previous introduction see 93364.

98882. *SICANA ODORIFERA* (Vell.) Naud. Cucurbitaceae. *Casabanana*.

No. 3772. From Fort-de-France, Martinique, French West Indies. A subtropical ornamental cucurbitaceous vine producing large fruits a foot or more long. Its texture and flavor are extremely pleasant, reminding one of a summer squash. For cultivation the vine would require a strong trellis like the chayote.

For previous introduction see 92926.

98883. *STIGMAPHYLLON LINGULATUM* (Poir.) Small. Malpighiaceae.

No. 3850. From the village of Sandy Ground, Anguilla, Leeward Islands, March 16, 1932. A woody vine with glossy foliage and flowers which resemble those of *Cratogeomys* except that they are a pretty yellow color. The winged fruits are borne in pairs.

For previous introduction see 33585.

98884. *TAMARINDUS INDICA* L. Caesalpinaceae. *Tamarind*.

No. 3790. From a hillside above the village of Bottom, Saba, Netherland West Indies, March 15, 1932. A tree bearing unusually large fine fruits. Some of the pods were 8 to 9 inches long and over an inch wide.

98793 to 98888—Continued.

98885. *TRIMEZA MARTINICENSIS* (Jacq.) Herb. (*Cipura martinicensis* H. B. K.). Iridaceae.

No. 3903. From a terrace just below the rainforest edge in the St. Cloud region above Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, March 13, 1932. A yellow tigridialike plant 18 inches high, with small round rhizomes having intensely yellow flesh, light-green leaves, and small fugaceous yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see 97762.

98886. *VANGUERIA MADAGASCARIENSIS* Gmel. Rubiaceae.

No. 3762. From Guadeloupe, March 13, 1932. A small deciduous tree with large light-green leaves having prominent midribs. In March and April it bears quantities of globular green fruits over 1 inch in diameter, which become brown when ripe. The seeds are surrounded by slightly acid brown pulp, reminding one of the tamarind.

98887. *VIGNA LUTEA* (Swartz) A. Gray. Fabaceae.

No. 3885. From Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, March 19, 1932.

For previous introduction and description see 98728.

98888. *ZEA MAYS* L. Poaceae. *Corn*.

No. 3691. From the market, Paramaribo, Surinam, March 3, 1932. Introduced for the use of plant breeders who are searching for a strain resistant to the corn ear worm.

98889 to 98903.

From Egypt. Seeds presented by Alfred Bircher, Middle Egypt Botanic Garden, El Saff. Received April 25, 1932.

98899. *ACROCARPUS FRAXINIFOLIUS* Wight and Arn. Caesalpinaceae.

A lofty tree, native to the eastern Himalayas up to 4,000 feet altitude. The sapwood is white and the heartwood light red and moderately hard. The natives use the wood for planking and tea boxes.

For previous introduction see 57882.

98890. *BRAHEA DULCIS* (H. B. K.) Mart. Phoeniceae. *Palma dulce*.

A short palm, up to 20 feet high, native to Mexico. The fan-shaped leaves, 4 to 5 feet long, are made up of about 50 linear leaflets, and the globose yellow edible fruits are borne on pendulous much-branched stalks 6 to 8 feet long.

98891. *BUTIA CAPITATA* (Mart.) Becc. Phoeniceae. *Palm*.

A large palm, like the coconut, native to Argentina, with a spineless trunk, pinnate leaves, and large bunches of small edible fruits. It is said to be harder than any species of *Cocos*.

For previous introduction see 82399.

98892. *CANTHIUM PARVIFLORUM* Lam. Rubiaceae.

A rigid spiny shrub, native to India and Ceylon. The crowded leathery ovate to orbicular leaves are about 1 inch long, and the very small yellowish flowers, borne in cymes, are followed by obovate fruits less than 1 inch long.

98893. *CEREUS JAMACARU* DC. Cactaceae. *Mandacaru*.

A rigid upright cactus 12 to 16 feet high and 6 inches in diameter, native to Brazil. The new growth is azure, becoming dark green with age, and the large white flowers are 10 inches long and 8 inches across.